

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

By the Transmississippi Congress.

THEY FAVOR FREE COINAGE

And the Election of United States Senators by Direct Vote of the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—The congress continued to discuss the Nicaragua canal the remainder of the session this morning. A number of California delegates spoke in opposition to government aid to the Nicaragua Canal Company. M. M. Ester declared himself in favor of any measure that would expedite the completion of the canal. Governor McCool of Idaho spoke in favor of the canal being owned by the government.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon the contention on the Nicaragua canal question was renewed. The discussion was more animated than when the matter was first under consideration, and the debate at times was almost acrimonious. The matter before the convention was the amendment by Delegate Thompson of California to the resolution reported by the committee. The original resolution memorialized congress to enact legislation in the interest of the prompt construction of the Nicaragua canal, under such conditions as provided in the Morgan bill or any other bill which will secure to the United States the immediate construction and unrestricted use under control and supervision of the United States government.

Thompson's amendment struck out all the reference to the Morgan bill and provided for the insertion of the following: "Provided that such canal be constructed, owned and operated directly by the government of the United States without the intervention of any private corporation." Thompson's resolution finally prevailed by a vote of 327 to 198, and the resolution passed as amended.

The resolution was next called upon as a special order. The resolution reported by the committee was as follows: "That we recommend the opening of the mint to the coinage of silver on the same terms that they are now open to the coinage of gold and at the ratio of sixteen to one."

Delegate Brannan of California offered a substitute recommending the coinage of the seigniorage now in the treasury as proposed in the Bland bill. The substitute was defeated by an overwhelming vote and the original free coinage resolution prevailed in the midst of a storm of applause. Among the many other resolutions then reported were the following: "Memorializing congress to take such action as will secure to the people the mineral lands lying within the limits of land grants, previously made to railroads;" adopted.

The Hawaiian matter was called upon, and again three resolutions were introduced. The first was one recommending opposition to the strong resolutions reported by the committee. An attempt was made to substitute a resolution recommending a protectorate over the islands as the solution of the problem. This was also defeated. The convention then, amidst uproarious applause, passed three resolutions, following one after another: "Resolved, That the great interests of this country on the Pacific coast, both in peace and in war, require that the Hawaiian Islands shall not be liable or subjected to the domination or influence of any foreign power. Resolved, That any attempt to force on the Hawaiian monarchy the restoration of the arbitrary monarchial system to control the destinies of the Hawaiian people, be and it is hereby declared to be in violation of the principles of the American people;" adopted.

Resolved, That the opportunity to further American interests and to increase the wealth of the Hawaiian people and humane government as afforded by their application for annexation presents a settlement of the Hawaiian question by the peaceful acquisition and spread of American institutions which should be both foolish and wrong to decline.

The convention then passed resolutions calling for the creation of a government secretary of mines and mining, demanding the foreclosure of the government mortgage on the Hawaiian Islands and Central Pacific Railroad at the earliest time possible and that the government operate the same for the benefit of the public, declaring that United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

At the evening session a resolution favoring equal suffrage for women was adopted by a vote of 281 to 211.

The convention next took up and passed the resolution memorializing congress to enact legislation relating to the various states and territories all arid lands within their boundaries susceptible of irrigation, and prescribing such conditions as will secure the land to actual settlers through purchase from the government. An amendment was made to pledge the congress in favor of a system of irrigation and control of arid lands by the general government. Adjourned sine die.

The convention tomorrow will be taken into session on the bill by the chambers of commerce of Oakland and San Francisco.

Congressional Proceedings.
BOSTON, February 16.—In the house Boutwell's resolution, calling upon the secretary of the navy to inform the house by what authority instructions were issued placing the armed naval forces of the United States and the use of its engine under the control of James H. Blount, and also to furnish to the house copies of all orders, instructions or official suggestions issued by him since March 3, 1893, concerning the movement of the naval forces at Hawaii, was adopted without dissent and referred to go into committee of the whole on his sequestration bill, but was unable to get a quorum.

SENATE.
On motion of Hoar a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate to the senate all records and dispatches from Willis, minister to Hawaii, not heretofore transmitted, especially the dispatch communicating the letter from President Dole specifying certain charges against the conduct of Willis.

The senate then went into executive session on the Hawaiian question. The White of California spoke against the confirmation. Packham's nomination was rejected by a vote of 40 to 31.

Yellow Fever.
Rio, February 16.—Yellow fever has broken out on board of the United States ship Newark. The ship has been sent south to a cooler climate.

Explosion on a Man-of-War.
Knox, February 16.—A terrible disaster occurred here today through the explosion of a steamship on the ironclad Bradenburg. The warship was undergoing a forced draft trial at the time, as far as known forty-six were killed and nine injured.

Motion for a New Trial.
San Francisco, February 16.—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has made a motion for a new

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

By the Transmississippi Congress.

THEY FAVOR FREE COINAGE

And the Election of United States Senators by Direct Vote of the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—The congress continued to discuss the Nicaragua canal the remainder of the session this morning. A number of California delegates spoke in opposition to government aid to the Nicaragua Canal Company. M. M. Ester declared himself in favor of any measure that would expedite the completion of the canal. Governor McCool of Idaho spoke in favor of the canal being owned by the government.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon the contention on the Nicaragua canal question was renewed. The discussion was more animated than when the matter was first under consideration, and the debate at times was almost acrimonious. The matter before the convention was the amendment by Delegate Thompson of California to the resolution reported by the committee. The original resolution memorialized congress to enact legislation in the interest of the prompt construction of the Nicaragua canal, under such conditions as provided in the Morgan bill or any other bill which will secure to the United States the immediate construction and unrestricted use under control and supervision of the United States government.

Thompson's amendment struck out all the reference to the Morgan bill and provided for the insertion of the following: "Provided that such canal be constructed, owned and operated directly by the government of the United States without the intervention of any private corporation." Thompson's resolution finally prevailed by a vote of 327 to 198, and the resolution passed as amended.

The resolution was next called upon as a special order. The resolution reported by the committee was as follows: "That we recommend the opening of the mint to the coinage of silver on the same terms that they are now open to the coinage of gold and at the ratio of sixteen to one."

Delegate Brannan of California offered a substitute recommending the coinage of the seigniorage now in the treasury as proposed in the Bland bill. The substitute was defeated by an overwhelming vote and the original free coinage resolution prevailed in the midst of a storm of applause. Among the many other resolutions then reported were the following: "Memorializing congress to take such action as will secure to the people the mineral lands lying within the limits of land grants, previously made to railroads;" adopted.

The Hawaiian matter was called upon, and again three resolutions were introduced. The first was one recommending opposition to the strong resolutions reported by the committee. An attempt was made to substitute a resolution recommending a protectorate over the islands as the solution of the problem. This was also defeated. The convention then, amidst uproarious applause, passed three resolutions, following one after another: "Resolved, That the great interests of this country on the Pacific coast, both in peace and in war, require that the Hawaiian Islands shall not be liable or subjected to the domination or influence of any foreign power. Resolved, That any attempt to force on the Hawaiian monarchy the restoration of the arbitrary monarchial system to control the destinies of the Hawaiian people, be and it is hereby declared to be in violation of the principles of the American people;" adopted.

Resolved, That the opportunity to further American interests and to increase the wealth of the Hawaiian people and humane government as afforded by their application for annexation presents a settlement of the Hawaiian question by the peaceful acquisition and spread of American institutions which should be both foolish and wrong to decline.

The convention then passed resolutions calling for the creation of a government secretary of mines and mining, demanding the foreclosure of the government mortgage on the Hawaiian Islands and Central Pacific Railroad at the earliest time possible and that the government operate the same for the benefit of the public, declaring that United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

At the evening session a resolution favoring equal suffrage for women was adopted by a vote of 281 to 211.

The convention next took up and passed the resolution memorializing congress to enact legislation relating to the various states and territories all arid lands within their boundaries susceptible of irrigation, and prescribing such conditions as will secure the land to actual settlers through purchase from the government. An amendment was made to pledge the congress in favor of a system of irrigation and control of arid lands by the general government. Adjourned sine die.

The convention tomorrow will be taken into session on the bill by the chambers of commerce of Oakland and San Francisco.

Congressional Proceedings.
BOSTON, February 16.—In the house Boutwell's resolution, calling upon the secretary of the navy to inform the house by what authority instructions were issued placing the armed naval forces of the United States and the use of its engine under the control of James H. Blount, and also to furnish to the house copies of all orders, instructions or official suggestions issued by him since March 3, 1893, concerning the movement of the naval forces at Hawaii, was adopted without dissent and referred to go into committee of the whole on his sequestration bill, but was unable to get a quorum.

SENATE.
On motion of Hoar a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate to the senate all records and dispatches from Willis, minister to Hawaii, not heretofore transmitted, especially the dispatch communicating the letter from President Dole specifying certain charges against the conduct of Willis.

The senate then went into executive session on the Hawaiian question. The White of California spoke against the confirmation. Packham's nomination was rejected by a vote of 40 to 31.

Yellow Fever.
Rio, February 16.—Yellow fever has broken out on board of the United States ship Newark. The ship has been sent south to a cooler climate.

Explosion on a Man-of-War.
Knox, February 16.—A terrible disaster occurred here today through the explosion of a steamship on the ironclad Bradenburg. The warship was undergoing a forced draft trial at the time, as far as known forty-six were killed and nine injured.

Motion for a New Trial.
San Francisco, February 16.—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has made a motion for a new

HELD UP THE COURT

Remarkable Feat of a Buffalo Crook.

HE ELECUTED THE COURT

Everybody Put Up Their Hands, While He Locked the Door and Escaped With the Key.

BUFFALO, February 17.—Leroy Harris, alias John F. Hart, accused of a notorious crime, performed the remarkable feat this afternoon of holding up the whole courtroom. He asked permission to retire to the lavatory and returning electrified the commissioner and all in the room by leveling a revolver and crying, "Hands up." Everybody put up their hands. Hart walked to the door, keeping his gun pointed toward the astonished court, and walked out, locking the door and taking the key. Marshal Watts jumped to a window and fired three shots to attract the attention of others and yelling loudly. Finally the justice was aroused who opened the door and released the culprit. The prisoner was out of sight.

Bill of Costs Filed.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.—The bill for costs in the case of Nannie S. McWhirter vs. Connected Mutual Life Insurance Company was filed yesterday. It amounts to \$1100.50. The taxation of costs is set for hearing before the clerk of the United States circuit court tomorrow.

A QUEER CASE.
A BROTHER AND SISTER ELOPE FROM STOCKTON.

Madly in Love With One Another, But Did Not Know Their Relationship.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—The Examiner prints a remarkable story of a brother and sister, not knowing their relationship to each other, eloping from Stockton. The adopted father of the girl, Charles Lacy, a liverman of Stockton, is here searching for the eloping couple, and is almost crazed with grief. His story is as follows: "In 1876 C. W. Haywood, a prominent hardware merchant of Aurora, Ill., came to Stockton with his wife and two children, Oliver and Emma, aged 3 and 1 year. His wife soon died and shortly after he left for Aurora with the son and leaving the little girl, but lost a track of Haywood until I received information that he had been accidentally shot and killed. The son, Oliver, was adopted by Milton Wendell and took his name. The boy grew up and learned the drug business and came to Stockton, where he secured a position as clerk in a drug store. After he had been in Stockton six months I learned he was the brother of my adopted daughter, who was at school in Tacoma. When she returned home, on advice of friends, I foolishly advised telling them of their relationship. The young man called frequently at my house, but I had no idea he was in love with the girl, and rejoiced that she should be such good friends. Last Wednesday, however, they left together for San Francisco, and I have since been told they were madly in love with each other. Despite my best endeavors I have found no clue as to their whereabouts and the horrible fact that neither of them can realize their fearful position almost drives me mad."

Want Their Salaries.
PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—P. W. Powderly, past general workman; A. W. Wright and John Devlin, late members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, have commenced suit against the order for balance of salary which they claim are due them. This action is interpreted by the present officers of the Knights of Labor as an attempt to disrupt the order.

Midwinter Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—Although rain fell incessantly today there was a large attendance at the fair. The Italian section was thrown open to the public with appropriate ceremony. The Chinese building and San Mateo county building. The official opening of the Southern California building occurs next Tuesday, and a big crowd is expected from the south.

Army Officer Indicted.
Chicago, February 17.—The grand jury today indicted Lieutenant Mancy for the murder of Captain Hedberg of the regular army at Fort Sheridan.

Pollard vs. Breckenridge.
WASHINGTON, February 17.—The date of hearing of the suit of Madeline Pollard vs. W. C. P. Breckenridge was today set for March 5th.

Bill Nye Dying.
NEW YORK, February 17.—Bill Nye is reported dying. He is lying ill at the Hotel Imperial, at Niagara Falls, and his manager has cancelled all his engagements for next week.

An English "Water Witch."
A young man of the name of Rodwell, in the employ of the Gorton Coal Company in north England, has shown wonderful powers in his occupation as professional "water finder" or "water witch." Professor E. R. Lankester, the great English scientist, stated very plainly in one of the journals that he doubts the attributed powers of either the "witch" or the "divining rod" with which he is armed in all professional operations. This evoked the following from Dr. McClure, the chairman of the Gorton company: "I am deeply gratified that the lad is an investigator. He has tested time and again and has never failed to locate veins of ethereal fluid or water, depending upon what the search was being conducted for. The 'divining rod' which he holds only moves in obedience to the muscular contractions of his hands and arms, and he can use a rod of any kind of wood or material, providing it be what is known as 'good conductor of electricity.' Another oddity about the lad, and one of which I have never heard in connection with 'water witching,' is that he is not particularly well versed in the science of electricity, and as he has no help as he steps upon the ground directly over a mineral or water he is powerless to unclasp them until he moves away from the region of the lode or conduit."—St. Louis Republic.

The Salt in the Sea.
The amount of common salt in all the oceans is estimated by Schubert at 3,051,342 cubic geographical miles, or about five times more than the mass of the Alps, and one-third less than that of the Himalayas. The salt of sea equals 88.64, 64.88 cubic miles, or is equal to the mass of the Alps. The chloride of magnesium, 441,811.89 cubic miles. The line salts 109,389.41 cubic miles. It amounts 390 miles, as estimated by Humboldt. Admitting with Laplace that the mean depth is from four to five miles, which is more probable, the mass of marine salt will be more than double the mass of the Himalayas. The weight of water in the oceans equals 2,494,300,000,000,000 tons, and the percentage of common salt in the oceans is 2.7. Therefore, the amount of common salt in all the oceans taken together is about 675,515,000,000,000 tons. Were all the salts of the oceans precipitated and spread out equally over the land they would, it has been computed, cover the ground one mile deep over an area of 7,000,000 square miles. —Brooklyn Eagle.

How to Save Slippers.
A recent advertisement emanating from a bootshop reads like this: "Slippers for ladies should never be used for sporting purposes."

Rush Bottomed Chair For Parlor.
Rush bottoms, or rush bottomed chairs, as they used to be called, are the last of the revivals that so far have been seen in the world of household furniture. The fashion is better and that not long ago other designs were enjoying the same favor that is now bestowed on this one. It is not more than four or five years since all bits of jewelry were taking the form of gold and silver hearts. Either sentiment was rife at that time or hearts were losing their tender symbolism, for they were boldly made to serve every ornamental occasion. They dangled from bracelets and necklaces, they were worn on watch chains and wristbands, they even stared at you from the bowl of your teaspoon, and they were made into all kinds of brooches and scarfpins. —Harper's Bazar.

The Sword Pin.
Women are wearing nowadays fierce looking pins in the shape of swords or daggers. The sight of so many of these pins in the hands of ladies reminds one that fashion is fickle and that not long ago other designs were enjoying the same favor that is now bestowed on this one. It is not more than four or five years since all bits of jewelry were taking the form of gold and silver hearts. Either sentiment was rife at that time or hearts were losing their tender symbolism, for they were boldly made to serve every ornamental occasion. They dangled from bracelets and necklaces, they were worn on watch chains and wristbands, they even stared at you from the bowl of your teaspoon, and they were made into all kinds of brooches and scarfpins. —Harper's Bazar.

Two Persons Drowned.
CORVALLIS, February 19.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning, resulting in the drowning of Mrs. F. J. Adams and her daughter, Miss Mary. They were taking a morning walk on the lower Hill road, when the wagon was overturned. The driver and horses escaped. Both bodies have been recovered.

Congressional Notes.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the house Hiram Bland failed to secure a quorum on his sequestration bill and the filibustering tactics were continued. A call for a caucus on the Bland sequestration bill is in circulation among the house Democrats. Democrats, opponents of the bill, refused to attend. After the adjournment of business of minor importance the Hawaiian resolution was taken up. Daniels of Virginia spoke in support of it.

Rights of Highwaymen.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—Attorney General Hart has advised Warren

PERSONAL GOSSIP

Miss Ella Hughes, the English governess of the Spanish infantas, receives \$3,000 a year.

Earl Sey, a grandson of the marshal, living in San Francisco, according to the newspapers of that city.

Cleopatra Gile E. Chivers, the German explorer, made an Asiatic journey of 7,000 miles on a Himalayan pony.

Mr. Stanley is carrying out his often expressed intention of writing up the folklore of the African regions which he has explored.

Deputy Marshal Groder of Waterville, Me., is 88, and his wife is 84. They have a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, the eldest 17 years of age.

Miss Kate Easton, the author, is in California and proposes to write a book on the northern part of the state, the character and resources of which are comparatively unknown to the general public.

Professor T. K. Chavue, the distinguished Biblical scholar of Oxford, is at present blind, and yet he has written several books, the reputation of which required a vast amount of original investigation.

THE ATCHISON AROUSED
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC BOYCOTTING THEIR TICKETS.

People May Come from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast For \$5.

Chicago, February 17.—Unless all signs fail, March 1st will see the beginning of one of the bitterest railroad wars in recent years. The action of the Southern Pacific in boycotting Atchison tickets has aroused the latter's wrath, and as soon as Vice-President Robinson returns from the Pacific coast, about next Thursday, active preparations will begin. It is not likely the fight will open until the Southern Pacific's boycott goes into effect. Possibly before the trouble is over people may go from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast for \$5. Being in the hands of a receiver, and not compelled to earn more than operating expenses, the Atchison is in good shape for a fight, while the Southern Pacific is likely to be more conservative. Its officers declared that if they forced into the fight the aggressors, but if found not a fight they would be there at the finish.

The Poison of the Cobra.
The bite of the terrible cobra of India is looked upon as meaning certain death. It is not surprising that experiments to determine the nature of this awful poison should attract wide attention when they are made in a scientific manner entailing their results to be accepted with confidence. Such experiments have recently been conducted by Mr. A. A. Fendrick. The venom was obtained by pressing the fangs of living cobras by which the cobra was bitten and the deadly fluid was squeezed out of the fangs.

The fluid thus very quickly and leaves a yellow substance resembling gum, or the dried albumen of egg, which is easily pulverized. The activity of the poison is destroyed by prolonged boiling, the effects of boiling for an hour or two before entirely losing its poisonous action. A weak solution could be rendered innocuous by being boiled for 24 hours in a milk can.

But of course there is no comfort to any victim of a cobra bite, since the venom, once injected into the blood, could by no possibility be subjected to such a process of boiling. Ammonia and chlorine water also proved capable of destroying the poison if applied to it for a considerable time in strong solutions, and of course considerably delayed the poisonous action.

Some hope had been raised that doses of strychnine might prove a means of cure, but the experiments showed that this was not the case. In this hope, so far, then, a cure for the bite of the cobra remains to be discovered.—Vocifer's Companion.

Another Wedge.
Women clerks, or, as the British scribble delights in calling them, female clerks, are to be introduced into the Bank of England. They are to be employed mainly in the department which deals with the issue and receipt of notes, and will be on view to the public.

For the moment the managers weighty suggestions in regard to the introduction of a female clerk have a demoralizing effect on young stockbrokers on selling day, but once the women clerks have been taken into the embraces of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street no one can tell to what extent they will displace men in her affections. They may even get the upper hand altogether.

At Rothschilds and several other well known houses women are employed in considerable numbers in the coupon departments and are found better adapted for the work than men. It may also be mentioned in passing that the late Mr. Bazar, member of the Metropolitan asylum board, proposed that four new clerks whom it is proposed to appoint should be women, and Sir Edwin Galsworthy admitted that the appearance of fair dames would introduce a charming variety into their business. —Exchange.

The Sword Pin.
Women are wearing nowadays fierce looking pins in the shape of swords or daggers. The sight of so many of these pins in the hands of ladies reminds one that fashion is fickle and that not long ago other designs were enjoying the same favor that is now bestowed on this one. It is not more than four or five years since all bits of jewelry were taking the form of gold and silver hearts. Either sentiment was rife at that time or hearts were losing their tender symbolism, for they were boldly made to serve every ornamental occasion. They dangled from bracelets and necklaces, they were worn on watch chains and wristbands, they even stared at you from the bowl of your teaspoon, and they were made into all kinds of brooches and scarfpins. —Harper's Bazar.

Two Persons Drowned.
CORVALLIS, February 19.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning, resulting in the drowning of Mrs. F. J. Adams and her daughter, Miss Mary. They were taking a morning walk on the lower Hill road, when the wagon was overturned. The driver and horses escaped. Both bodies have been recovered.

Congressional Notes.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the house Hiram Bland failed to secure a quorum on his sequestration bill and the filibustering tactics were continued. A call for a caucus on the Bland sequestration bill is in circulation among the house Democrats. Democrats, opponents of the bill, refused to attend. After the adjournment of business of minor importance the Hawaiian resolution was taken up. Daniels of Virginia spoke in support of it.

Rights of Highwaymen.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—Attorney General Hart has advised Warren

GOV. HOGG IN TROUBLE

He Violated the Game Laws of His State.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST

A Number of Accidents and Deaths Caused by Swollen Streams.

GROSVENOR, February 19.—A News special from Nacogdoches says: Governor Hogg, with a party of friends, hunting in that region, killed a deer. This is against the law and an information has been filed against the Governor and his party. The county attorney says he will prosecute the case in dead earnest and the sheriff has forwarded to Austin a warrant for the arrest of the Governor with instructions to accept only light bonds.

CHASKA ELOPED.
Left His White Wife for a Young and Naive Squaw.

YAKIMA, N. D., February 19.—Mrs. Chaska, nee Cora Bell Fellows, the white school teacher who was married at Cheyenne river agency three years ago to a Santee Sioux named Chaska, has found life with her dusky spouse unbearable, and is now living apart from him in a small town in Southern Nebraska. Several months ago Chaska and family went to reside on the Santee reservation, a short distance up the river from Yankton. Chaska is a Santee Indian, and is company with his children receives a federal government subsidy every three months. After two months of life on the reservation Chaska and family disappeared, and it was discovered that he had eloped with a young and naive squaw. Mrs. Chaska, after waiting for his return one week, left the reservation with the half bred children, vowing she would never live with Chaska again, and two weeks after she left Chaska was seen in the agency, and is now living there with the woman who accompanied him in the elopement. He is happy, and wants no more to do with his white wife.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
Three Men Belonging to a Snow Plow Crew Missing.

SACRAMENTO, February 19.—A terrible storm raged on the Sierra Nevada mountains last night. The wind rushed and howled in regular hurricane order all night and there has been no abatement in its fury today. According to reports from the mountains, a snow plow crew, some name (born in great falls), drifted down and killed the railroad cuts. In places the snow banks are as high as the tops of the cars. A serious accident happened this afternoon at the State station in the mountains. A heavy engine, low backed by several large coaches and all running at a high rate of speed, jumped the track and plunged into a snow bank at least fifty feet from the rails. Three men who were on the snow plow are missing.

MURDEROUS DESPERADO.
He Kills Three People in a Crowded Depot.

HOOVER, Tex., February 19.—Tonight in the Grand Central depot a drunken desperado named James Mitchell was acting in a boisterous manner. The station was crowded with men, women and children and when Mitchell was told to keep quiet he pulled a pistol and fired into the crowd. Three men and one child were killed and one woman injured. Many people were injured in trying to escape from the room. Mitchell was arrested as he was reloading his weapon, preparatory to doing more shooting.

Reduced the Costs.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—The question of costs in the case of Nannie McWhirter against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company came before the United States circuit court today. The original bill, \$1190.80 was cut down materially. The witnesses testified that the defendant had been reduced to 250 miles, 100 miles each way. Experts were allowed \$1.50 per day each for three days' attendance at the trial. The motion for a new trial will be heard before United States Circuit Judge Gilbert at Portland.

Boarding House Blown Up.
ANGLAS CAMP, February 19.—An Austrian boarding house owned by Mr. Magud situated opposite the Stickies mine was blown to atoms by a great quantity of gun powder at 2 o'clock this morning. Magud and a child were seriously hurt. Mr. Magud escaped unhurt. The explosion was due to the work on the night shift at the time. The perpetrators of the deed are supposed to have been some malicious Austrians having a grudge against Magud.

Hawaitian Correspondence.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—The President today sent to congress another batch of Hawaiian correspondence. The only matter in it not already published is the answer of Willis to President Dole's letter, published a few days ago, in which Willis set forth his reasons for denying the title of the United States toward Hawaii was warlike. Willis claims that all his acts were in the interests of peace and good order, and he could not be construed to indicate an intention to force the restoration of the deposed queen.

Washed Off the Grade.
ACRUCOS, Cal., February 19.—The hardest storm in years visited this section. Over three inches of rain fell last night and today. A snow plow wreck near Truckee and a slide at Clapper Gap have caused all trains today to lay at this station. While driving from Iowa Hill to Colfax this morning Mr. Donaldson and Mrs. Siohr were washed off the grade and killed. The lady was coming to Auburn to get a divorce from her husband and Mr. Donaldson was a witness.

Two Persons Drowned.
CORVALLIS, February 19.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning, resulting in the drowning of Mrs. F. J. Adams and her daughter, Miss Mary. They were taking a morning walk on the lower Hill road, when the wagon was overturned. The driver and horses escaped. Both bodies have been recovered.

Congressional Notes.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the house Hiram Bland failed to secure a quorum on his sequestration bill and the filibustering tactics were continued. A call for a caucus on the Bland sequestration bill is in circulation among the house Democrats. Democrats, opponents of the bill, refused to attend. After the adjournment of business of minor importance the Hawaiian resolution was taken up. Daniels of Virginia spoke in support of it.

Rights of Highwaymen.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—Attorney General Hart has advised Warren

MALE OF SAN QUENTIN PRISON

The recent resolution passed by the board of prison directors that men imprisoned for highway robbery shall be kept in solitary confinement for the first year of their sentence, is illegal, and that the warden has no right to increase the punishment of convicts as long as they behave themselves.

Storm in the Northwest.
SEATTLE, February 19.—The worst blizzard in years is raging over the sound. Snow is about five inches deep and drifting badly.

Storm in the Northwest.
TACOMA, February 19.—The severest storm in years is raging throughout the state.

Portland, Or., February 19.—The signal service bureau reports a snow storm prevailing over Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and predicts a further continuation.

Nomination Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—Senator White of Louisiana was nominated by the President for associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. The nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate.

Shot the Assassin.
ASHLAND, Or., February 19.—Last Friday at Jump off Joe Creek, Henry Wynnes attempted to assassinate Al. Palmer and Jack Blair while they were asleep. Palmer awoke in time to grab the pistol and shot Wynnes dead.

Christening at the White House.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—The youngest child of President Cleveland was christened Esther Cleveland yesterday afternoon in the blue room of the White House.

Political Boss Sentenced.
BROOKLYN, February 19.—John V. McKane, the Governor's political boss, who was convicted of election frauds, was sentenced this morning to six years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

State the Receipts.
RENO, February 17.—Last evening the ladies of the Methodist church gave a supper. About 9 o'clock a stranger entered and grabbed \$5 and ran, shooting at the pursuers. He made good his escape.

Peter Cooper on Interest.
Peter Cooper was always a careful and prudent business man. He was always opposed to the methods of many merchants, who lunched out in extravagant enterprises on borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. Once while talking about a project with an acquaintance the latter said he would have to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent. "Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer." "Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years." "Are you in earnest?" asked the would be borrower. "Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?" "Of course I will," said the merchant. "Very well," said Mr. Cooper, "just sign this note for \$10,000 of speed, jumped the track and plunged into a snow bank at least fifty feet from the rails. Three men who were on the snow plow are missing.

Reduced the Costs.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—The question of costs in the case of Nannie McWhirter against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company came before the United States circuit court today. The original bill, \$1190.80 was cut down materially. The witnesses testified that the defendant had been reduced to 250 miles, 100 miles each way. Experts were allowed \$1.50 per day each for three days' attendance at the trial. The motion for a new trial will be heard before United States Circuit Judge Gilbert at Portland.

Boarding House Blown Up.
ANGLAS CAMP, February 19.—An Austrian boarding house owned by Mr. Magud situated opposite the Stickies mine was blown to atoms by a great quantity of gun powder at 2 o'clock this morning. Magud and a child were seriously hurt. Mr. Magud escaped unhurt. The explosion was due to the work on the night shift at the time. The perpetrators of the deed are supposed to have been some malicious Austrians having a grudge against Magud.

Hawaitian Correspondence.
WASHINGTON, February 19.—The President today sent to congress another batch of Hawaiian correspondence. The only matter in it not already published is the answer of Willis to President Dole's letter, published a few days ago, in which Willis set forth his reasons for denying the title of the United States toward Hawaii was warlike. Willis claims that all his acts were in the interests of peace and good order, and he could not be construed to indicate an intention to force the restoration of the deposed queen.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Published by the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

The Great Republic of Central California.

Largest Circulation. The Most News.

Weekly Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50.

COAL AND CONSISTENCY.

Free coal will be of enormous benefit

to the Pacific coast, - Oakland Times.

It will if the amount of the duty is

deducted from the selling price, decrease

the price of coal 75 cents a ton. This is

a saving, to be sure, but as a percentage

of the selling price it can hardly be

considered enormous. As a state which

produces little coal, California would, as

a matter of course, be benefited by free

trade on that article. Pennsylvania

would likewise raise no objection to the

admission of foreign raisins and prunes

free of duty. They do not raise those

things in Pennsylvania, and they might

get them a trifle cheaper if there was no

duty on them. And so it goes through

the list of our home products.

Our Democratic representatives in

congress have made a struggle to secure

protection for California products, and

then satisfied themselves by voting for

a bill which shows no more consideration

for the industries of other sections than

it does for those of the Pacific

states. Mr. Geary is the only one which

has acted consistently, and he is being

diligently roasted for having taken an

honest position. The fault is that every

section feels the necessity for protection

upon certain products, and the only

way in which this can be obtained legiti-

mately is upon a broad and compre-

hensive plan of tariff that will pro-

vide an equitable share of protection to

all industries which can show that they

are entitled to it.

We of California cannot consistently

demand absolute free trade on coal and

those things which we do not produce,

and protection on those things which we

do produce. Protection must either

stand as a comprehensive system or it

must be wiped out, and those Demo-

crats in congress who are preaching free

trade and fighting for protection for the

particular thing which their constituents

have to sell are making themselves the

laughing stock of all thinking people.

This country's dependence upon for-

eigners is more imaginary than real,

anyway, and the proposed saving to the

people of this state of 75 cents per ton

on coal affords a good illustration of the

fact. Instead of turning over the busi-

ness of supplying coal to this western

rim of the continent to foreign coal

barons and their laboring serfs, the

wiser plan would be to build the Nica-

ragua canal and open the way to

cheap transportation of the coal product

of Pennsylvania, thus giving California

the benefit of cheaper coal and Pennsylv-

ania the benefit of supplying it; keep-

ing the balance of trade in our favor and

ensuring the home market in an im-

portant particular. With the construc-

tion of the Nicaragua canal every argu-

ment in favor of free trade upon any ar-

ticle of general consumption for the

benefit of California would perish. As

it is now nine-tenths of our interests de-

pend on protection.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

While there is no difficulty in co-

operative packing of raisins, or of dry-

ing or packing other fruits, because these

are things well understood by most grow-

ers, yet the co-operative societies, when

they have packed their fruit must sell it,

and here is where the most difficulty is

to be expected, because most farmers are

not familiar with the ways of trade-

men and are very liable to be deceived,

or to attempt impossibilities. The rules

of trade are as simple as packing, but it

is very different from it, and the best

packer may be the poorest salesman.

There is nothing about selling dried

fruit and raisins which any one cannot

readily learn by engaging in it, and a

few years of experience will fit any

board of directors to deal wisely with it,

but there must be care taken that the

experience be got without cost to the

stockholders. They must make a care-

ful study of these things: First, who

are the natural buyers of our goods in

carload lots? Second, how are these men

to be induced to give orders for our

goods? Third, what is a proper payment

to those who secure these orders? When

these quite simple matters are well un-

derstood, any board of directors is very

well prepared to act on this business.

Most of the large growers understand

this perfectly, and the newest man in

the business may readily find out all

about it.

There is no difficulty at all in any of

the above queries except the third. As

to this the main difficulty is to ascertain

the actual necessary expenses, to do

correctly, a fair profit must be added.

To induce an ostentatious job to order

a carload of raisins we must either write

to him, or go and see him, or hire some

one living near him to do so. Writing is

cheap enough, but it will get few orders,

consequently one of the other plans

must be taken, and which plan depends

on circumstances? Either costs money.

Then there are telegrams, bookkeepers,

rent, postage and other matters to be

paid for, besides the profit to the firm

or person in charge. Hardly two sales,

perhaps, are effected at the same ex-

pense, and a general average has to be

struck and the profit agreed upon.

Under present circumstances, the pro-

posal to concentrate the entire raisin

crop of the state under one control for

purposes of sale is doubtless a wise one.

With the growers well organized in local

associations, their presidents can readily

meet and agree upon a plan, and after

proper study arrange fair terms. To

successfully manage such an enterprise

requires a high order of business ability

NOW FOR JUSTICE.

The capture of Chris Evans at Vis-

alia yesterday, a full and correct ac-

count of which appears in this morn-

ing's REPUBLICAN, again brings into

prominence the remarkable characteris-

tics of this man, a combination

of lawless recklessness and

empty bravado that is not common even

among people of his kind. He has,

since the day of his connection with the

California robbery was first discovered,

continually taken chances that any really

shrewd criminal, however brave he

might be, would have avoided, and then

when the test has come has done exactly

what he declared. He would never de-

cline to be shot without resistance.

During his present tenure of liberty

and also during his more extended ex-

ploits with Sontag he frequently de-

clared that he would never be taken

alive—that he would die fighting and

sell his life as dearly as possible. In

fact he gave as his reason for the break

from the Fresno jail that he did it be-

cause he preferred to die fighting for

liberty than to submit to the sentence

of life imprisonment. But when the

time comes to make his choice between

